

Amendments to the specification:

The following amended paragraph replaces the original paragraph starting on page 13, line 22 to page 14, line 2 of the specification:

Professional colorists refer to primary, secondary, and tertiary color correction. Primary color correction involves fixing the basic color balance of an image to make it look correct with true color representation. Primary color correction problems include incorrect color casting from bad lighting, color problems caused by color filters, and improper exposure. Secondary color correction problems are caused ~~cause~~ by mismatched colors from ~~for~~ related scenes shot at different times or with different lighting.

The following amended paragraph replaces the original paragraph on page 15, lines 4 to 11, of the specification:

Images may contain pixels that exceed a maximum luminance value allowed for broadcast material. Thus, it would be desirable to be able to identify and locate pixels that exceed this maximum allowed luminance value. In one embodiment, the canvas window **210** can be placed into a luminance test mode. When in the luminance test mode, the color correction system tests the all the pixels in an image to determine if the luminance of each pixel is close to or above an acceptable luminance threshold value. An example of the luminance test mode will be described with reference to **Figures 3(a) to 3(c)**.

The following amended paragraph replaces the original paragraph on page 15, lines 13 to 20, of the specification:

Figure ~~Figures~~ **3(a)** illustrates a canvas window video frame **310** that is tracking a ski jumper that will soon pass by the sun **320** that is currently not in the video frame. The sun emits so much light that it can easily cause image pixels having luminance values that are out of range. Referring to **Figure 3(a)**, since the skier is not yet close enough to the sun, all the pixels are currently within the luminance threshold limit. Thus, when all the pixels are within the maximum luminance value, the canvas window video frame **310** may simply display an indication such as the “OK” indication **350** that indicates that the image is compliant with the luminance restrictions.

The following amended paragraph replaces the original paragraph on page 16, lines 16 to 24, of the specification:

In alternate embodiments, the luminance test mode may display pixels “close” (within 20%) with green zebra striping, “very close” (within 10%) with yellow zebra striping, and exceeding the maximum luminance value with red zebra striping. Furthermore, in one embodiment the canvas window video frame implements a saturation test mode. When in the saturation test mode, the pixels that exceed the maximum allowed color saturation ~~stripes~~ are highlighted with zebra striping. In a preferred embodiment, the user may activate the luminance test mode and the saturation test mode simultaneously such that the user can locate over saturated pixels and pixels that exceed the maximum allowed luminance value at the same time.

The following amended paragraph replaces the original paragraph starting on page 18, lines 18 to 25 of the specification:

The three different color adjustment pads **410**, **420**, and **430** correspond to constant luminance planes in the three-dimensional colorspace illustrated in **Figure 5**. Specifically, whites color adjustment pad **430** corresponds to whites luminance plane **530**, mids (middle) color adjustment pad **420** corresponds to a mids (middle) luminance plane **520**, and blacks color adjustment pad **410** corresponds to blacks luminance plane **510**. The three different color adjustment pads **430**, **420**, and **410** allow a user to adjust the colors of pixels ~~havening~~ having the luminance level of the corresponding luminance plane **530**, **520**, and **510**, respectively.